

IMAGE INPUT APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an image input apparatus capable of picking up an image of an object such as a drawing and displaying the object image on an external display device.

Related Background Art

10 An image input apparatus is known which picks up
a an image of an object such as a drawing and ^{displays} displaying
the object image on an external monitor or an external
screen by using a projector or the like. Such an image
input apparatus is not always required to use a
15 transparent original as in the case of an optical
overhead projector (OHP), but it can use an opaque
original, a document, or the like and is suitable for
presentation or the like.

20 However, some conventional image input apparatuses
have only a function of displaying a picked-up image,
and do not effectively use an image once picked up.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 Under the above circumstances, the present
invention aims to provide an image input apparatus
capable of improving versatility of the apparatus for
presentation or other purposes, by effectively using an

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image once picked up.

In order to achieve the above object, there is provided according to one aspect of the invention an image input apparatus capable of displaying an image of an object placed on an original support and picked up by image pickup means, on a display device, comprising: storage means for storing a plurality of images picked up by the image pickup means; and control means for controlling to display a predetermined number of images among a plurality of images stored in the storage means, on the display device as an image group.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an image input apparatus capable of displaying an image of an object placed on an original support and picked up by image pickup means, on a display device, comprising: storage means for storing a plurality of images picked up by the image pickup means; control means for controlling to display a predetermined number of images among a plurality of images stored in the storage means, on the display device as an image group; supporting means for supporting the image pickup means in a first state allowing to pick up an image of an object on the original support and in a second state allowing to pick up an object at the position other than the original support; and instructing means for instructing to store an image picked up by the image pickup means in the

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first state of the image pickup means.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided an image input apparatus having an original support and image pickup means for
5 picking up an image of an object placed on the original support, the image input apparatus being capable of displaying an image of an object picked up by the image pickup means, on a display device, comprising: storage means for storing a plurality of images picked up by
10 the image pickup means; and control means for controlling to display a predetermined number of images among a plurality of images stored in the storage means, on the display device as an image group.

According to a still further embodiment of the
15 present invention, there is provided an image input apparatus having an original support, image pickup means for picking up an image of an object placed on the original support, and a display device capable of displaying an image of an object picked up by the image
20 pickup means, comprising: storage means for storing a plurality of images picked up by the image pickup means; and control means for controlling to display a predetermined number of images among a plurality of images stored in the storage means, on the display
25 device as an image group.

The other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following

description of embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an image input apparatus of an image input system according to an embodiment of the invention.

 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the image input apparatus shown in Fig. 1.

10 Fig. 3 is a diagram showing an operation panel of the image input apparatus.

 Figs. 4A and 4B are diagrams showing examples of images displayed on a monitor.

 Figs. 5A to 5D are diagrams showing other examples of images displayed on a monitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

20 An embodiment of an image input system of this invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an image input apparatus of the image input system according to the embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the image input apparatus.

25 An image input apparatus 1 has an image pickup unit 20 for picking up an image of a document 300 placed on an original support (base) 25. An image

signal of the document 300 photoelectrically converted
by the image pickup unit 20 is supplied to an image
processing circuit 30 which processes the image signal
to control the amplitude, white balance, and frequency
characteristics. The image signal outputted from the
image processing circuit 30 is temporarily stored in an
image memory 40 in response to a trigger signal from a
controller 10 via a memory controller 45, which trigger
signal is outputted when a drawing side (LOW) of an
angle lock switch ^{90a}~~90s~~ for detecting a change in the
image pickup direction is changed to a portrait side
(HIGH). The angle lock switch 90a outputs a signal to
a capture control unit 17, the signal changing between
HIGH and LOW each time the image pickup direction of
the image pickup unit 20 is turned to the portrait side
or drawing side.

The image signal temporarily stored in the image
memory 40 is stored in an image memory 41 in the
drawing mode, and stored in an image memory 42 in the
portrait mode. In response to a signal from the
controller 10, the memory controller 45 operates to
store the image signal in the image memory 40 either
into the image memory 41 or 42, and the image signal
stored in the image memory 41 or 42 into the image
memory 40.

In response to a depression of a capture switch 15
and a signal outputted therefrom, the capture control

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the 12 genes and their corresponding protein products. The genes are arranged in a vertical column, and the protein products are shown as horizontal bars to the right of each gene. The genes are: *hprt*, *dhfr*, *tk*, *neo*, *gpt*, *gus*, *lacZ*, *lacA*, *lacY*, *lacZ*, *lacA*, and *lacY*. The protein products are: *hprt*, *dhfr*, *tk*, *neo*, *gpt*, *gus*, *lacZ*, *lacA*, *lacY*, *lacZ*, *lacA*, and *lacY*.

The image input apparatus 1 has a light 70 for illuminating the original support 25 and the document 300 placed thereon. Power is supplied to this light 70 via a switch circuit 60 operated in response to an external switch 60a. Depending upon a selected contact, the switch circuit 60 operates to always turn the light 70 (contact a) on, to automatically turn it on only during the drawing mode (contact b), or to always turn it off (contact c). The switch circuit 60 has another switch 65 which is turned on or off in response to a control signal from the controller 10. With this switch 65 being turned on, the contact b becomes active.

The controller 10 is connected to a memory 80 which stores various setting constants of the image input apparatus 1. The image input apparatus 1 is also provided with a power source plug 101 and a power switch 102.

Next, an operation panel 200 (Fig. 2) will be described with reference to Fig. 3.

The operation panel 200 has display LEDs including LEDs 201, 205, and 206. The LED 201 indicates a power-on upon turning on the power switch 102. The LED 205 indicates an automatic trace mode of white balance or automatic white balance mode. The LED 206 indicates a white balance fixed mode.

The operation panel 200 has image selection

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switches including switches 210 and 211. The switch 210 is used for selecting an image signal outputted from the image pickup unit 20 and has an LED which turns on when the switch selects it. The switch 211 is used for selecting an image signal stored in the image memory 40 (image memories 41 and 42) and has an LED which turns on when the switch selects it.

The operation panel 200 has other image display pattern selection switches including switches 212 and 213. The switch 212 is used for selecting a display of a single image, and has an LED which turns on when the switch selects it. The switch 213 is used for selecting a display of an image group of multi-image represented by an image signal containing a predetermined number of images.

The operation panel 200 has other multi-image group selection switches including switches 214 and 220. The switch 214 is used for selecting a display of a predetermined number of images (image group) stored before the presently displayed image group of multi-image, and has an LED which turns on when the switch selects it. The switch 220 is used for selecting a display of a predetermined image group stored after the presently displayed image group of multi-image, and has an LED which turns on when the switch selects it.

The operation panel 200 also has switches for selecting one image from the image group, including UP,

LEFT, RIGHT, and DOWN switches. The UP switch 215 is used for selecting an image in the image group in the up-direction from the image presently indicated by a cursor. The LEFT switch 216 is used for selecting an image in the image group in the left-direction from the image presently indicated by a cursor. The RIGHT switch 218 is used for selecting an image in the image group in the right-direction from the image presently indicated by a cursor. The DOWN switch 219 is used for selecting an image in the image group in the down-direction from the image presently indicated by a cursor. An image selected by the cursor moved by these switches 215, 216, 218, and 219 can be displayed as a full-screen image by a SELECT switch 217. The full-screen image can be deleted from the monitor screen by an ERASE switch 221. The operation panel 200 also has the capture switch 15 described above.

Next, the operation of the image input system will be described. An operator inserts the power source plug 101 (Fig. 1) into an unrepresented receptacle of a commercial power source and turns the power switch 102 on, in order to use the image input apparatus 1 as a drawing camera for picking up an image of an object placed on the original support 25.

The conditions before the power is turned on are as follows. The image pickup unit 20 is fixed at a predetermined position before the power switch 102 is

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signal, the capture control unit 17 supplies the controller 10 with a signal instructing to temporarily store the image signal in the image memory 40 as the drawing image signal. In response to this signal, the controller 10 operates to temporarily store the image signal outputted from the image processing circuit 30 in the memory 40. Since an output from the angle lock switch 90a indicates that the image pickup unit 20 is in the drawing mode, the image signal is stored in the image memory 41 for storing the image during the drawing mode.

It is assumed here that the operator stops picking up the image of the document 300 and manipulates the angle lock switch 90 in order to change the angle of the image pickup unit 20 to use it as a portrait camera and receive questions from participants. In this state since the angle lock switch 90a is released and enters in an open state, an output signal from the angle lock signal 90a changes to a preset voltage value determined by resistors R1 and R2. The capture control unit 17 detects from this change in the output signal of the angle lock switch 90a that the image pickup unit 20 has been released from the drawing mode. The capture control unit 17 then outputs a signal indicating this change to the controller 10. Upon reception of the signal indicating a release from the drawing mode, the controller 10 supplies a signal to the memory

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controller 45 in order for the memory controller 45 to operate to temporarily store the output signal from the image processing circuit 30 in the image memory 40.

The memory controller 45 therefore temporarily stores
5 the output signal from the image processing circuit 30 in the image memory 40. While the drawing mode

transits to the portrait mode, an image stored in the image memory 40 is outputted via the addition circuit 13 and switch 50 to the external monitor 5. Therefore

10 it becomes possible to inhibit a display of the image while the image pickup unit 20 moves. Thereafter, as the operator fixes the angle lock button 90 with the image pickup unit 20 being directed to a questioner, the output signal of the angle lock switch 90a changes

15 to a Low level so that the portrait mode can be detected. Upon this detection of the portrait mode, the controller 10 switches the outputs of the output terminals 55 and 56 from an output of the memory 40 to the output of the image pickup unit 20. The controller

20 10 also outputs a signal to the switch circuit 60 to release the switch 65 and turn off the light 70. The controller 10 also releases the white balance lock to enter a white balance state. At this time, the LED 206 indicating the white balance lock is turned off and the
25 LED 205 indicating a white balance mode is turned on.

If a questioner asks about data displayed immediately before transition from the portrait mode,

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the operator selects the memory image output selection switch 211 so that the controller 10 changes the contact state of the switch 50 to output signal from the addition circuit 13. In this case, since the
5 signal to be inputted to the addition circuit 13 is a signal stored when the angle lock switch 90a was released immediately before the image pickup unit 20 was changed to the portrait mode, i.e., the image of data last discussed, the operator merely selects the
10 memory image output selection switch 211.

If a questioner asks about data discussed previously, the operator selects the multi-image selection switch 213. When an image group of multi-image is selected, the controller 10 reads in a skip-
15 manner images, for example, nine images sequentially stored in the memory 41, forms a single image group of multi-image on the memory 40, and outputs it to the addition circuit 13. The controller 10 also operates to output character signals of the image serial numbers
20 of images of multi-image from the character generator 12. The addition circuit 13 adds the character signals to the multi-image signal and outputs the result to the switch 50. Under the control of the controller 10, the switch 50 selects a signal from the addition circuit 13
25 and outputs it to display the multi-image of data presented during discussion.

Display examples will be described with reference

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to Figs. 4A, 4B, and 5A to 5D.

Figs. 4A and 4B show multi-image displays on the monitor screen. As seen from Figs. 4A and 4B, each image group of multi-image has nine images and the image No. 5 is being selected. In Fig. 4A the image No. 5 is discriminated by using a bold frame, and in Fig. 4B it is discriminated by using a bar under the numerical character 5.

It is possible for the operator (lecturer) to select any one of images which the questioner wishes to ask about and display it again on the full screen of the monitor, in the following manner. A cursor (in this embodiment, a bold frame or bar) is moved to the desired image by using the switches 215, 216, 218, and 219 and the selection switch 217 is depressed. This operation will be detailed with reference to Figs. 5A to 5D. When an image group of multi-image is selected by the switch 213 (Fig. 3), images with the serial numbers being superimposed are displayed and at the initial state the image No. 1 is being selected (in this example, with a bold frame), as shown in Fig. 5A. When the switch 218 is depressed next, the selected image changes to the image No. 2 as shown in Fig. 5B. When the switch 219 is depressed next, the selected image changes to the image No. 5 as shown in Fig. 5C. When the selection switch 217 is depressed next, the image No. 5 selected as shown in Fig. 5C is displayed

If there are a number of document sheets used and the desired image is not found in the displayed image group of multi-image, the preceding image group is displayed by using the switch 214 to select the desired image in the manner described above. If characters in the selected image are too small to distinguish, part of the image may be zoomed up. This zoom-up can be achieved by partially enlarging the image stored in the memory. If characters are still small with this zoom-up, then the document 300 is again placed on the original support 25 and zoomed up by using the optical system of the image pickup unit 20.

15 If the displayed image is to be deleted, the
switch 221 is depressed. In this embodiment, although
the displayed image only is deleted, the image data
stored in the image memory 41 may also be deleted in
response to the operation of deleting the displayed
image. If an unnecessary image stored in the memory is
20 to be deleted, an image group of multi-image is
displayed, the unnecessary image is displayed on the
full screen of the monitor, and after the confirmation
it is deleted by depressing the switch 221. In this
manner, even images picked up under unsatisfactory
25 pickup conditions can be easily deleted.

If the image memory 40 is divided into storage areas for a single image area and a multi-image

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being inadvertently displayed during presentation. The portrait images may be used when reports are formed after the presentation.

5 The advantageous effects of the above embodiment are enumerated as in the following.

10 First, a plurality of objects such as documents picked up can be stored and an image group of multi-image having a predetermined number of images can be displayed on a monitor. Therefore, data asked about by a questioner during presentation or the like can be easily selected, facilitating the promotion of communications between lectures and questioners.

15 Second, while an object other than on the original support is being picked up, an image group of objects on the original support picked up previously can be displayed. Therefore, the first advantage can be enhanced more.

20 Third, since selecting means for selecting one of images of an image group displayed on the display device is provided, the image can be displayed on the full screen of a display unit.

25 Fourth, controlling means controls to display a signal image of an image group of multi-image selected by the selecting means on the full screen of the display device. Therefore, the contents of document data displayed can be clearly confirmed to help ask an exact question.

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項目	単位	数値
1. 総人口	人	1,234,567
2. 男性人口	人	612,345
3. 女性人口	人	622,222
4. 総世帯数	世帯	234,567
5. 男性世帯数	世帯	112,345
6. 女性世帯数	世帯	122,222
7. 総労働人口	人	567,890
8. 男性労働人口	人	289,012
9. 女性労働人口	人	278,878
10. 総消費支出	円	123,456,789
11. 男性消費支出	円	61,234,567
12. 女性消費支出	円	62,222,222
13. 総貯蓄額	円	34,567,890
14. 男性貯蓄額	円	17,234,567
15. 女性貯蓄額	円	17,333,323
16. 総資産額	円	456,789,012
17. 男性資産額	円	228,345,678
18. 女性資産額	円	228,443,334
19. 総負債額	円	123,456,789
20. 男性負債額	円	61,234,567
21. 女性負債額	円	62,222,222
22. 総所得	円	789,012,345
23. 男性所得	円	394,567,890
24. 女性所得	円	394,444,455
25. 総消費税率	%	15.0
26. 男性消費税率	%	15.0
27. 女性消費税率	%	15.0
28. 総労働生産額	円	234,567,890
29. 男性労働生産額	円	117,234,567
30. 女性労働生産額	円	117,333,323
31. 総人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	123.45
32. 男性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	61.23
33. 女性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	62.22
34. 総世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	23.45
35. 男性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	11.23
36. 女性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	12.22
37. 総労働生産率	円/人	412.34
38. 男性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
39. 女性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
40. 総消費率	%	85.0
41. 男性消費率	%	85.0
42. 女性消費率	%	85.0
43. 総貯蓄率	%	15.0
44. 男性貯蓄率	%	15.0
45. 女性貯蓄率	%	15.0
46. 総資産率	%	45.68
47. 男性資産率	%	45.68
48. 女性資産率	%	45.68
49. 総負債率	%	12.35
50. 男性負債率	%	12.35
51. 女性負債率	%	12.35
52. 総所得率	%	78.90
53. 男性所得率	%	78.90
54. 女性所得率	%	78.90
55. 総消費税率	%	15.0
56. 男性消費税率	%	15.0
57. 女性消費税率	%	15.0
58. 総労働生産率	円/人	412.34
59. 男性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
60. 女性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
61. 総人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	123.45
62. 男性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	61.23
63. 女性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	62.22
64. 総世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	23.45
65. 男性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	11.23
66. 女性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	12.22
67. 総労働生産率	円/人	412.34
68. 男性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
69. 女性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
70. 総消費率	%	85.0
71. 男性消費率	%	85.0
72. 女性消費率	%	85.0
73. 総貯蓄率	%	15.0
74. 男性貯蓄率	%	15.0
75. 女性貯蓄率	%	15.0
76. 総資産率	%	45.68
77. 男性資産率	%	45.68
78. 女性資産率	%	45.68
79. 総負債率	%	12.35
80. 男性負債率	%	12.35
81. 女性負債率	%	12.35
82. 総所得率	%	78.90
83. 男性所得率	%	78.90
84. 女性所得率	%	78.90
85. 総消費税率	%	15.0
86. 男性消費税率	%	15.0
87. 女性消費税率	%	15.0
88. 総労働生産率	円/人	412.34
89. 男性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
90. 女性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
91. 総人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	123.45
92. 男性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	61.23
93. 女性人口密度	人/平方キロメートル	62.22
94. 総世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	23.45
95. 男性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	11.23
96. 女性世帯密度	世帯/平方キロメートル	12.22
97. 総労働生産率	円/人	412.34
98. 男性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
99. 女性労働生産率	円/人	412.34
100. 総消費率	%	85.0
101. 男性消費率	%	85.0